THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,540. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EXECUTION.

EXPIATING THE GREAT CRIME

Hanging of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harold and Atzerott.

Full and Complete Details of the Affair.

Efforts to Defer the Execution of Mrs. Surratt.

A Writ of Habeas Corpus Issued for Her, but it is Disregarded by President Johnson's Orders.

How the Prisoners Passed Their Last Night.

Mrs. Surratt and Payne Preserve Their Stolid Indifference to the End.

Terror and Agitation of Atzerott and Harold.

HOW THEY DIED.

TERRIBLE STRUGGLES OF PAYNE.

THE FINAL SCENE OF THEIR BURIAL.

SKETCHES OF THE CRIMINALS, &c., &c., &c.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1865.

AN EXCITED PUBLIC.

The lobbies and public places of the city were thronged till a late hour last night by scores and hundreds of eager and excited citizens, and in many instances the proprietors were unable to close their doors till daylight. The absorbing topic of conversation everywhere was the approaching execution. The sympathy in favor of Mrs. Surratt gained ground by discussion, and hundreds who [illegible] her guilt [illegible] bitterly against the mode of punishment. [illegible] the sun rose on the [illegible] and excitement of "expectant [illegible] preparation, and every face denoted the interest felt in the day's developments. This day the great penalty due to [illegible] and an outraged nation by the conspirators who sought to overthrow the government through the assassination of its leading officials has been paid by a portion of the guilty gang. So great a crime required an equally signal punishment, not only as a just retribution upon the guilty, but as a warning to any who might hereafter be tempted to imitate their atrocious example. Other great crimes have been committed by great criminals, but never one that so stirred the heart and excited the execration of the people as the murder of Mr. Lincoln in the hour of success and in the height of his popularity. The execution of his murderers to-day has proven us to be a law-abiding people, otherwise the miscreants who plotted and executed their great crime would have long since been torn to pieces by the people, who were as much convinced of their guilt before as after their trial. Everything has been done decently and in order, and the majesty of the law and of the nation has been vindicated, and the guiltiest of the wretches have gone to answer for their crimes at the great tribunal where no subterfuge will avail to hide their criminality.

SYMPATHY FOR MRS. SURRATT.

It has been one of the hottest days of the season, and the sun has shone brightly upon the terrible scene which has fitly closed this unparalleled chapter of wickedness and heartless crime. Nothing has been thought or talked of but the execution. Many were of the opinion that at the last moment Mrs. Surratt would be reprieved, but no one anticipated any postponement of the execution of the others. The only ground upon which mercy was looked for in the case of Mrs. Surratt was that of her sex, many doubting whether a woman would finally be executed, however great her crimes.

THE EFFORTS TO STAY HER EXECUTION.

At a late hour last night a writ of habeas corpus was sworn out before Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in the case of Mrs. Surratt, by her attorneys, as stated in the HERALD of this morning, but Marshal Gooding decided that it could only be served during legal office hours, and postponed it till nine this morning. The writ was promptly served, and reads as follows:—

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

District of Columbia, to wit:—In the matter of Mary E. Surratt—Petition for Habeas Corpus.—

To Major General HANCOCK, commanding the Middle Military division, greeting:—

You are hereby commanded to have the body of Mary E. Surratt detained under your custody, as aforesaid, together with the day and cause of her being taken and detained, by whatever name she may be called in the same, before the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, now sitting at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, at the hour of ten o'clock in the morning, this the 7th day of July, 1865, to do and receive whatever shall then and there be considered of in this behalf, and have then and there this writ.

Witness—ANDREW WYLIE, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of said District, the seventh day of July, 1865.

R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

ENDORSEMENT.

I certify that I have served a copy of the within writ of habeas corpus on General W. S. Hancock this, the seventh day of July, 1865, at half past eight o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington city, D. C.

DAVID S. GOODING,
United States Marshal, District of Columbia.

The writ was served upon Major General Hancock by United States Marshal Gooding, when he proceeded at once to consult the Attorney General and the President. The latter promptly advised General Hancock to disregard the writ and proceed at once with the execution of Mrs. Surratt.

The writ was returnable at ten o'clock; but nearly two hours after that time General Hancock entered the court, accompanied by Attorney General Speed, who apologized for the apparent delay in making a return on the part of the General, as it was unavoidable. He then proceeded to read the return, in which General Hancock said the body of Mrs. Surratt was in his possession, under and by virtue of an order of President Johnson, for the purpose expressed, &c., and which order is as follows:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, July 7, 1865.

To Major General W. S. HANCOCK, commanding, &c.:—

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the writ of habeas corpus has been heretofore suspended in such cases as this, and I do hereby specially suspend this writ, and direct that you proceed to execute the order heretofore given upon the judgment of the Military Commission. And you will give this order in return to this writ.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

The court remarked that no further steps would be taken in the matter, Attorney General Speed briefly rejoined, commenting upon the distinction between the civil and military jurisdiction, showing the utter impossibility of fighting battles, carrying on war, maintaining the government in times of war, &c., by process of law.

HER SPIRITUAL ADVISERS SEEK TO GET HER REPRIEVED.

Fathers Walter and Wiget, her spiritual advisers, called upon the President this morning with a request from the Bishop of Baltimore that the execution of Mrs. Surratt might be postponed for at least three days, as the formulas for repentance and preparation prescribed by the Church in such cases could not be complied with in less time. They were met with a decided refusal, and assured that her case had been carefully considered, and no earthly power could change the decision.

ANXIETY TO WITNESS THE EXECUTION.

There was a great anxiety to witness the execution, and all sorts of devices and entreaties were resorted to for the purpose of obtaining cards of admission. These were seldom successful, however, as the number issued was necessarily very limited. The public generally were therefore obliged to wait until the newspapers should furnish the accounts of the solemn scene.

THE APPROACH TO THE ARSENAL.

Very little time elapsed after nine o'clock this morning before the rapidly increasing assemblage of carriages and hacks at the foot of Four-and-a-half street, in front of the entrance to the outer yard of the Arsenal building, betokened that the public were already upon the alert for the great execution, and eager to obtain an early access to the grounds upon which it was to transpire. At precisely ten o'clock the gates opening into the extension grounds north of the arsenal were unbarred, and from that time the passage of individuals bearing tickets of admission to the awful spectacle that was forthcoming continued uninterrupted.

THE GUARD.

The number of troops on guard was estimated at about three thousand, and was made up of four regiments of infantry from Hancock's corps, who were posted upon the walls immediately overlooking the prison yard, where the scaffold had been erected, upon the grounds leading to the doors and gates of the Arsenal building, and again about the avenue of approach to the main gate at the foot of Four-and-a-half street. This force was under command of Lieutenant Colonel Ledbetter. In the immediate neighborhood of the cells in which the condemned were confined, and patrolling every corridor leading thereto, as well as the ground upon which the scaffold stood, were posted the Fourteenth and Eighteenth regiments Veteran Reserves, under command of Captain Wahenshak, of the latter regiment. Both detachments were from General Giles' brigade, commanding the troops employed in garrisoning the city of Washington.

EFFECTING AN ENTRANCE.

All the arrangements for the reception of the privileged characters from the hosts of people desiring to attend the finale of this great secession drama were admirably perfected and very satisfactorily applied. For the distance of seventy five or a hundred feet outside the threshold of the entrance from the street to the Arsenal grounds double lines of soldiers, facing each other, had been posted, through which the applicant for admission was ushered to the presence of officials who had the examining of passports in charge, to whom the admission ticket, which reads as below, was shown.—

HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.

Major General J. F. HARTRANFT, Military Governor Military Prison:—

Admit ——— to the military prison this day.

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. V., commanding.

This secured the visitor access to the arsenal grounds only and not to the prison, which stands upwards of a quarter of a mile to the southward. Arrived at the arsenal, the major part of the crowd were admitted to the outer yard, which is little more than a huge open court, the north and western sides being overlooked by the high walls of the prison, and the other two enclosed by a wall twenty feet high and between three and four feet in thickness. [illegible] a few friends of the prisoners, general officers and members of the press were allowed to enter the building and remain in the ante rooms until the hour of execution, when they passed into the yard through the corridor by which the condemned were subsequently led forth.

HOW MATTERS STOOD WITHIN.

Such visitors as were allowed the entree of the prison building were ushered into a hall about ten feet wide, upon the left of which lay two rooms, the front apartment being occupied by General Hartranft, Provost Marshal of the Arsenal building, and such officers as were to assist in the execution. The other room had been kindly opened for the accommodation of reporters of the press and artists in the employ of illustrated papers. The windows in the latter commanded a full view of the scaffold and nearly the whole of the yard in which it stood, thus making it especially adapted to the use of the gentlemen for whom it had been set apart. At the innermost end of the hall, which was not more than forty feet in length, was a door studded with massive rivets and bolts, which opened into a passage leading into the yard, and which also gave ingress to the hall upon which the cells of the condemned prisoners were located, on the ground floor.

At half past ten o'clock there was no very considerable assemblage either in the ante rooms alluded to, or the yard in which the execution was to take place. It was not anticipated that there would be a very large turnout, as General Hancock had only issued two hundred tickets of admission last night, and beyond fifteen or twenty that were issued this morning. This was the entire number out. When we entered the building at the hour above named, the sentinels were pacing in front of the door leading within to the cells, gentlemen were grouped about as their inclination prompted, discussing the scene that was soon to be before them, and the members of the press were swiftly and silently sketching the surroundings and appointments without and within. There was no commotion whatever, and though all wore a look of expectancy there was only a subdued murmur of conversation prevalent in either the hall or adjacent apartments.

OFFICERS AND MEN ON DUTY.

By order of the President Major General W. S. Hancock was charged with seeing the order for the execution of the criminals carried into effect, and to Major General J. F. Hartranft, Provost Marshal of the arsenal building, belonged the duty of its personal supervision. In the disagreeable work of this memorable day the latter officer was aided by the following members of his staff:—

Colonel L. A. Dodd.
Lieutenant Colonel McCall.
Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Frederick.
Captain C. Roth.
Captain Watts.
Lieutenant Geisinger.

Together with Surgeons Dr. Otis, United States Volunteers, Dr. Woodward, United States Army, and Dr. Porter, United States Volunteers. The regiments and detachments on duty have already been named.

THE MANNER OF GUARDING THE ASSASSINS

since their incarceration in the arsenal building has been remarkable, and shows how every loop hole has been guarded beyond all recourse of the captives.

Each day at ten o'clock in the morning fifty-four men accompanied by nine non-commissioned and commissioned officers from General Giles' brigade for the defence of Washington city have relieved a similar number of officers and men from guard duty over the prisoners. In every instance a staff officer of General Giles accompanied the guard to the arsenal and reported their arrival to General Hartranft. The details as above made were kept on duty for twenty-four hours, and were peremptorily ordered not to leave the immediate vicinity of the cells of the criminals when on duty, or to go outside the yard when not posted as sentries. Their rations were all provided them within the walls wherein the prisoners were actually confined, and in no case had any member of the guard thus furnished served twice in that capacity. Thus had every avenue of escape or communication been vigilantly guarded, and all possible means of aid or flight been shut out from the hapless captives who to-day suffered the dreadful retribution demanded of them.

THE LAST NIGHT OF THE CRIMINALS.

Of course, much of the time previous to the hour of execution was devoted to inquiry and discussion of the manner in which the condemned had passed the night. To the officers of General Hartranft's staff, who had been constantly on guard during the night and throughout the morning, the public is indebted for the details attendant upon the manner in which the prisoners were severally affected by the knowledge of their impending doom, and how they awaited its unerring approach. With all it was a wretched night, from which refreshing sleep was debarred, and the fearful bodings of the frightful events of the morrow refused to be gone. The friends, relatives and spiritual advisers of the prisoners were with them until nearly eleven o'clock last night and ministered to the comforting of their mental distress by all the means in their power. Miss Anna Surratt remained with her mother nearly the entire night.

Payne was the only one of the miserable party who is said to have rested at all soundly or unbrokenly, and this unexcitable and stalwart man was not vouchsafed rest and unconsciousness until nearly dawn. Unlike the rest, he consumed a hearty breakfast, and in no way gave evidence of the failure of that matchless nerve and resignation which he has exhibited from the hour of his arrest. Though regarding his ultimate execution as a foregone conclusion, in communication with his friends and pastor he displayed genuine contrition, and believed he was justly expiating his monstrous offence.

Mrs. Surratt early in the evening became completely unnerved and somewhat flighty in thought and expression. She seemed not only overwhelmed with mental anguish, but utterly prostrated physically with the near approach of the terrible ordeal which was meted to her. The intellectual resources and will that sustained this dark and sinister woman throughout the session of the court of inquisition completely forsook her when hope vanished and the gibbet from which she was to swing was already reared scarce fifty paces from the portals of her cells.

Harold, like Payne, succeeded in gaining several hours of sleep towards morning, and was apparently much comforted throughout the night by the presence of his sisters, six in number, who consoled him with reminders of the pardon that awaits repentant and contrite hearts. The Scriptures were also read to him at frequent intervals.

Atzerott, completely beside himself with dismay and fear, suffered indescribable agony throughout the weary watches of the night, and could take no nourishment whatever this morning. Weak and shrinking with horror at the thought of the doom that awaited him, he evinced the spirit of the craven that possessed him and led to the wretched complicity that has brought him to the gallows. Like his associate in crime, he was comforted with the presence of a minister of the Gospel, and endeavored as well as his fears would permit to draw therefrom the comfort they manifestly derived from such ministration.

WHERE THE PRISONERS WERE CONFINED.

The cells of the prisoners executed are located upon the first floor on the south side of the east wing of the arsenal and open into a corridor about twelve feet wide, which completely encompasses the cells on every side. The disposition of the four prisoners executed to-day has been in the cells upon this hall, with one empty cell intervening between each prisoner and his fellow. Payne has occupied the first cell and next in the order stated, Mrs. Surratt, Harold and Atzerott fronting upon the western end of the corridor.

THE POSITIONS OF THE PRISONERS TWO HOURS BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

From an officer who passed the doors of each of the cells wherein the prisoners were confined about half-past eleven o'clock, we learned some few details in regard to the positions and conditions of the condemned at that time. Payne at the time designated was sitting upon his mattress, which was spread upon the floor of his cell, with his feet drawn under him, and his heavily manacled hands resting across his knees, with his head depressed and his whole attitude expressing dejection, but nothing like fear, to which he seems a stranger. He was entirely alone, and was said to have given his final confession to his spiritual adviser. He was dressed in sailor's pants and shirt, the latter open very low in the throat—the same dress in which he has [illegible] trial. Mrs. Surratt was lying [illegible] upon her mattress, [illegible] in a loose white undress garment, looking very pale and debilitated. She was attended by two priests, who were about to administer the sacrament to their hopeless daughter. Two ladies were also in the cell endeavoring to calm the almost continual shuddering of her shrunken figure and summon fortitude for her to bear the wretched fate that was at hand. Harold lay upon a cot, looking very pale and livid, with eyes rolling frenziedly and conversing in a low tone with his sisters, who were grouped around him in sitting postures. Atzerott was alone, with the exception of his minister, and, like the rest, was reclining upon his mattress, and though evidently seeking comfort in the spiritual advice of his companion, and nearly beside himself with fear at the nearness of his sudden death, had his feet elevated some two or three feet above his head upon the side of the wall, at an angle occasionally assumed by luxurious smokers, and thus in this singularly irreverent attitude was he receiving and apparently consoled with the ministrations of his companion.

THE FRIENDS AND RELATIVES OF THE PRISONERS.

About a quarter of twelve the friends and relatives of the prisoners began to arrive, and were admitted to the cell of the condemned. At this time came Miss Anna Surratt, accompanied by a gentleman, and was immediately shown to the cell of her mother. As she entered and followed her conductor through the hall into the corridor beyond, her bearing was quite firm, and her manner and step almost confident in the expression, which gave rise to an opinion, quite generally concurred in, that the interview she had with General Hancock this morning, between eight and nine o'clock, and subsequently attempted to bring about with the President, had finally been crowned with success and her petitions for clemency and a respite for her mother granted. Next to Miss Surratt came the sister of Harold, followed by a sister of Atzerott, all of whom gained immediate access to the prisoners. Scarcely half an hour had elapsed before they all issued, nearly swooning with anguish, from the inner door, and were conducted to apartments upon the second floor, where restoratives were administered. All of these heart-broken women were attired in deep black, with heavy veils of crape screening their faces from the multitude; but their sobs and tottering steps excited the sympathies of all, and many eyes were bedimmed as the mournful cortege passed beyond sight or hearing.

THE PROCESSION TO THE GALLOWS.

At exactly one o'clock the heavy door opening from the northwestern hall of the prison building into the court yard opened, and Mary E. Surratt, leaning upon two gentlemen, issued forth, followed by Fathers Wiget and Walter, the latter of whom carried a small cross with an effigy of the Saviour thereon, and also a book of prayer. She looked very pale, her limbs seemed to fail her, and it required no small exertion on the part of the gentlemen alluded to to lead her as far as the scaffold steps. Step by step she ascended, her hands manacled behind her, every eye united on her now shrunken cheeks. Her face betrayed more of horror than of physical fear; her upper lip, as sometimes seen in the newly dead, curled upwards from the now incomplete teeth, which added greatly to the ghastliness of her expression. She sat on a chair placed at the northwestern corner of the scaffold, and immediately the reverend gentleman waiting upon her leaned forward, applying the crucifix to her ashen lip, and pouring into her ear the words of comfort expected to soothe to resignation the rebellious human heart that sets itself against the decree of mortality upon the scaffold, the field or the home bed.

ATZEROTT FOLLOWED NEXT,

shackled hand and foot, and presenting to the spectator a face so full of fear, of woe, of horror and of supplication, that for mere relief they turned from him to rest upon the regal face of Payne. Atzerott was attended to and up the steps of the scaffold by the Rev. Mr. Butler, and he too was bidden to be seated on a chair placed at the southern end of the grim white structure.

NEXT CAME PAYNE,

manacled like Atzerott, dressed only in the navy pants and collarless shirt he wore during the long trial. So instinctive is the admiration which men feel for any man who in the last hour meets unmoved the king of terrors, that this youth with the bull neck and close shaven crown, short face and quiet blue eye, drew more sympathy than the fears of a thousand Atzerotts could ever evoke. On he went to the steps, side by side with the minister of his choice, Mr. Gillett. Checked in his gait, but seemingly unembarrassed, he reached [illegible]

THE VISITORS AND PRAYERS OF THE PRISONERS.

[illegible]

HAROLD RETURNS THANKS.

[illegible]

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

[illegible]

THE FATAL NOOSE.

[illegible]

THE CAP OF DOOM.

[illegible]

HOW THEY DIED.

[illegible]

SYMPATHY FOR MRS. SURRATT.

[illegible]

THE HEARING OF PAYNE.

[illegible]

THE FOUR BODIES.

[illegible]

COFFINED AND BURIED.

[illegible]

MAJOR GENERAL HARTRANFT

[illegible]

THE ASSASSINS

Sketch of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt.

[illegible]

Sketch of David E. Harold.

[illegible]

Sketch of George A. Atzerott.

[illegible]

Sketch of Lewis Payne.

[illegible]

Sketch of Samuel G. Arnold.

[illegible]

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, July 7—6 P. M.

The stock market was firm on the whole at the first board this morning, although the New York roads did not fully maintain the advance of yesterday. The volume of business showed a marked increase, and the disposition to operate for a rise was more strongly manifested. Illinois Central was 2 per cent higher than at Thursday's second board, Northwestern ½, Rock Island ⅛, Fort Wayne ⅜, Ohio and Mississippi certificates ⅛, Cumberland ⅛, Quicksilver 1¼. New York Central was a ⅛ lower, Erie ¼, Reading ⅜, Michigan Southern ⅜, Cleveland and Pittsburg ¼. Government securities were strong. Coupon five-twenties advanced ⅜, new issue ⅛, coupon ten-forties ⅛. At the open board, at one o'clock, the market was firm. At the second regular board it was buoyant but irregular. New York Central was ⅛ higher than at the first board, Hudson river ⅜, Cleveland and Pittsburg ¼, Northwestern ⅛, Rock Island 2, Cumberland 1⅛. Erie, Illinois Central and Ohio and Mississippi certificates were steady. Reading was ⅛ lower, Michigan Southern ⅜, Fort Wayne ⅛, Quicksilver ⅜. Government securities were quiet but unchanged. One year certificates sold at 98¼.

At the open board, at half past three, the market was barely steady on a portion of the list, but firm on the rest. Erie closed on the call at 81⅜, Reading 95⅜, Michigan Southern 63½, Cleveland and Pittsburg 70, Rock Island 107⅜, Northwestern 28⅛, Fort Wayne 98, Ohio and Mississippi certificates 26, Cumberland 43½, Quicksilver 60¼, Canton 41⅞. Afterwards, on the street, the market was nearly steady.

Gold continues dull, and the supply is nearly equal to [illegible]

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

[illegible]

Stock Exchange.

[illegible]

FAMILY MARKET REVIEW.

The market has experienced very little change since last week. Meats of all descriptions are very high, and dealers seem inclined to the opinion that it will experience no decline this season. Butchers have to pay as much as 15½c. per lb for superior cattle, while inferior animals readily bring 11c. a 12c. per lb. The following were the quotations in the market yesterday:—

Beef, good roasting pieces, 25c. a 30c. per lb.; best porter house steaks, 30c. a 35c. Mutton, 20c. a 25c. Veal, best, 25c. Hams, 25c. Smoked bacon, 23c.; English bacon, 25c. Tongues, smoked and pickled, $1 25 [illegible] Shoulders, 20c. per lb. Corned pork, 20c. per lb.; fresh pork, 15c. per lb. Choice Orange county butter, 38c. per lb., fine State dairy from 33c. a 35c. per lb. Cheese from 10c. a 18c.

The market is well supplied with fresh vegetables and fruits, but the prices are very high. Cauliflowers are from 12c. a 50c., according to size and quality; lettuce, 4c.; cucumbers, two for 5c., new potatoes, 70c. the half peck, peas, 25c. the half peck, string beans, 20c. a 25c. the half peck; cabbages, 8c. a 10c. a head, beets, 7c. a bunch, carrots, 4c., turnips, 6c., leeks, 15c.; parsley and young celery, 4c. per bunch. Virginia peaches have made their appearance in market, and are selling at 40c. a 50c. per quart for the best, and the inferior quality at 25c. Cherry currants, 12c. per lb., common do, 6c. a 7c., raspberries, [illegible] a basket, huckleberries, 20c. a 25c. a quart, blackberries, from 25c. a 50c. per quart, tomatoes, 60c. per quart.

Poultry is very scarce, and prices are unchanged. Fowls, 30c. per lb.; turkeys, 28c. a 30c. per lb.; spring chickens, $1 a $1 75 per pair.

Fish is plentiful, and of a very fine quality. Fresh cod, 10c., bluefish, 8c. a 10c., Spanish mackerel, $1 25 per lb., halibut, 18c. a 20c., haddock, 8c. a 10c., eels, 15c. a 20c.; weakfish, 15c. a 17c., sea bass, 12c. a 15c., porgies, 8c. a 10c.; stewing oysters, 75c. per 100, large oysters, $1 50 a $2; hard clams, [illegible] per 100, soft clams, 50c. a $1.

LOST CHILDREN.

A Curious Phase of Metropolitan Life—Ten Thousand Children Lost Annually in the Streets of New York—Collection, Treatment and Disposition of the Little Wanderers—Practical Hints to Parents and Guardians.

One of the most remarkable curiosities of metropolitan life is the number of children lost annually in the streets of the city. One of the best and most humane regulations of the Metropolitan Police Department is that relating to the manner of finding these little wanderers and restoring them to their parents and guardians, or otherwise providing for them.

One can hardly realize that upwards of ten thousand little ones, varying from one to ten years of age, could stray from their homes in the course of a year, and yet the last official report of the Police Commissioners, as quoted a day or two since in this paper, shows this to have been the fact. The mode of gathering these stray waifs upon the sea of metropolitan life and restoring them again to home and friends is exceedingly interesting, and cannot fail to claim the attention of parents and custodians of children. The old plan of sending out criers, whose ominous bell commanded attention at the street corners, and whose leathern lungs proclaimed the unwelcome "Lost, lost, [illegible]

Qualification for Voters.

[illegible]

COTTON AT THE SOUTH.

A Trip Through the Cotton Region of South Carolina.

The Crop Can Only be Brought to Market by the Aid of Northern Capital.

The Planters Holding on to Their Cotton Under the Belief that Another Crop Cannot be Raised Under the New System of Labor.

Specie Demanded for All Cotton Sold, &c., &c., &c.

Our Charleston Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, June 30, 1865.

The problem of bringing the present stock of cotton to market and of establishing a new and successful system of cotton culture by free labor is, with us, the great question [illegible]

Police Intelligence.

[illegible]

MANIFESTO OF GEORGE N. SANDERS.

He Explains His Action to Davis—Attempt to Throw the Responsibility of the Canada Plots on Jake Thompson—Sanders for Political Action, Thompson for Revolution—Curious and Interesting Disclosures, &c.

MONTREAL, Canada, March 7, 1865.

President DAVIS:—

MY DEAR SIR—Encouraged by your approval of my suggestion two years since to visit Canada to form an alliance with the Northern democracy, I returned here on the 1st of June last, with my son Lewis, to place myself again in communication with you, first seeing what alliances could be formed, and whether a satisfactory adjustment could not be effected with the Washington government.

Upon my arrival I met the Hon. Jacob Thompson, to whom I communicated my plans, after knowing that he had been appointed by you to a confidential mission to the Canadas. Mr. Thompson would not enter into my views, he *had no confidence in political movements, he believed in nothing but stirring up rebellion and revolution in the Northwest.* * * * * * *

Upon the arrival of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, I endeavored to show them the impossibility of the success of any movement not open and general in its character—that the Northern people could not be induced to rise either by States or sections, but that we could control the Chicago Convention and organize a powerful party, from Portland to San Francisco, that would have power to stop the war, even should they fail to get possession of the federal government, and that after such organization was perfected and promised success, we would have a good prospect of making terms with President Lincoln previous to the election, certainly should he be defeated.

The McClellan or War Democracy having possession of the press and machinery of the Democratic party, and evincing no very friendly disposition to the South, I determined to make a direct move upon President Lincoln, and for that purpose I opened negotiations with Horace Greeley. He, with sagacious patriotism promptly responded, and for some days we had high hopes of good [illegible]

THE STRIKE AMONG THE STREET SWEEPERS

Another Meeting—Resistance to the Contract, &c.

Yesterday another meeting of the laborers and cartmen who make street cleaning their business took place at the Apollo Rooms, No. 73 Prince street. The rooms were filled with the brawny sons of toil. John Lynch, the President of the Cartmen and Laborers' Association, presided. He opened the proceedings by reading the following statement to show who advocated the street cleaning contract in the commission:—

As much speculation has been indulged in relative to the vote by which the contract for street cleaning was given to Brown, Devoe and Knapp, we give the result as it appears upon the official minutes.

For the contract—Mayor Gunther, Comptroller Brennan, Corporation Counsel Devlin.

Against the contract—Recorder Hoffman, City Inspector Boole.

The Recorder and City Inspector, seeing that the contract was adopted by the majority, and knowing that further resistance was useless, then agreed to make it unanimous. Mr. Boole did not wish it to be understood that he would act in bad faith with the commission after having met with them, and so gave his assent. At the same time he expressed his belief that the city could not be cleaned by contractors as it would be by the Sanitary Department, and the events of the past week prove his foresight.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the contractors have only sixteen men at work in all the city, and not more than sixteen carts. They are only tumbling the ashes from one place to another. That is the way the new broom sweeps. (Laughter.) We will have to sweep the city ourselves. If we do not do this it will soon walk away from us. (Laughter.)

Recorder [illegible] advised the men to go on as they are doing for a few days more, and while they remained quiet to refuse to submit to the tyranny of the contractors [illegible]

The German Societies.

[illegible]

The Southern Railroads.

[illegible]

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Our Toronto Correspondence.

TORONTO, July 1, 1865.

Cause of Police Corruption—Ominous Silence as to the English Mission—Demoralization of Canadian Society, &c., &c.

The excitement that has stirred up this quiet Canadian community, by the revelations of detective Armstrong in the Hamilton burglary case, has been increased rather than diminished by the investigation now pending before Justice Boomer, into the conduct of Sergeant Major Macdowell, of the Toronto police force, who is charged with being an accomplice of the burglars and the Hamilton police. Armstrong, who was put upon the scent by the insurance companies, is one of the sharpest detectives in the country.

What with these revelations and the charges of blackmailing against the Montreal police, the profession of a "peeler" is below par in this country, and the public is beginning to look upon them as a class of men who do more harm than good. There is no doubt that one great reason why the police of this country are not so efficient as those of the United States is that here the corporations will not pay salaries sufficiently high to induce good men to accept the positions. The result is that needy adventurers get the places, and to support themselves and their dependent families they are tempted to turn their power to account. As a matter of course the public interests and the peace of cities are made subordinate to their interests.

With the return of Hon. George Brown, which occurred yesterday, the public looked for some semi-official intimation as to what had been accomplished by the delegation, of which he was a member, towards effecting the confederation scheme and arranging a loan to place Canada in a state of defence against the Yankee bugbear that for so long a time has haunted the pillows of the timid Canadians. Strange to say, the *Globe*, Mr. Brown's paper, is entirely reticent and has not a word to say. This looks ominous, and politicians to-day freely express the conviction that the mission of the delegation has not been so successful as the article of the London *Post* would indicate. Had their mission been a success, Mr. Brown's organ at least would have put forth some hint to that effect, but now it is probable that we must await the convening of Parliament this fall for a statement of the matter.

It is barely possible that information upon the subject is withheld purposely, lest it should have its effect upon the deliberations of the convention of commercial men of the United States and the Canadas, which will convene at Detroit on the 11th instant. At that meeting the whole questions of the reciprocity, duties, the fisheries and the relations between the two countries will be discussed, and should it transpire before that time that ...

[illegible]

Departure of the Governor General for the Capital.

[illegible]

Canada and the Hudson's Bay Territory.

[illegible]

The Hopelessness of Canadian Indebtedness.

[illegible]

Two European Experiments in Iron-clads.

[illegible]

Trials at Police Headquarters.

THE CASE OF POLICE SURGEON KIERSTEAD—OFFICER CUMMINGS ON DOGS; HE PROVES A POOR MARKSMAN—A CITIZEN CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN ROBBED OF HIS WATCH IN PRESENCE OF A POLICEMAN—OFFICER HALL, OF THE FIFTIETH, ON TRIAL—HE PROPOSES TO BE MASTER OF HIS POST AND IS COMMENDED THEREFOR—RETURNED SOLDIERS CHARGING POLICEMEN WITH SWINDLING THEM—THEY FAIL TO MAKE OUT A CASE—CLUBBING CITIZENS WITHOUT CAUSE.

Citizen William Taylor, of No. 427 West Twenty-first street, complained against Police Surgeon Kierstead, charging the latter with having ordered a woman out of the elder Kierstead's (defendant's father's) house on last Sunday week, who had been brought in for medical treatment. Citizen Taylor stated that he paid defendant's father a dollar for attending the woman, and that it was after this the Surgeon ordered the woman out. The elder Kierstead stated that citizen Taylor brought the woman into his place supposing her to be sun struck, that he left a dollar with him, and told him to make it go as far as he could, and that when his son came in citizen Taylor and the latter had some words, which ended in all parties being ordered out. Surgeon Kierstead stated in defence that the woman in question was a strumpet, and was not sun struck but drunk, and for this reason he ordered her out. It did not appear that the Surgeon had violated any rules of the department, but that he acted rather properly than otherwise.

Officer Cummings, of the Twenty-first precinct, was charged by citizen Clary, of No. 153 East Twenty-ninth street, with witnessing an assault upon two ladies by rowdies, without interfering to prevent the same or to make any arrest; and further, that the officer had ...

[illegible]

Arrivals and Departures.

[illegible]

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

[illegible]

... dence of William Callon, in Tarrytown, by the Rev. Renel Hanks, THEODORE LAVENGOOD to HATTIE E. MEADS, all of Tarrytown.

LAYTON—McCURDY.—On Friday, June 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Adam McClelland, WILLIAM H. LAYTON to Miss HELEN McCURDY, all of Brooklyn.

LACOSTE—SWARTS.—On Thursday, July 6, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. T. Enyard, Mr. JOHN S. LACOSTE to Miss JANE M. SWARTS, second daughter of Daniel S. Swarts, all of North New York, Westchester county.

Harrisburg (Pa.) papers please copy.

PHILLIPS—RODE.—On Wednesday, July 5, by Rev. B. M. Isaacs, MORRIS PHILLIPS to Miss ELIZABETH RODE, second daughter of Z. Rode, all of this city.

SCOTT—LYNAR.—On Thursday evening, July 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. T. Halsion Smith, JAMES J. SCOTT to HENRIETTA, daughter of John Lynar, all of this city.

SPIER—GRAFF.—On Thursday, July 6, by the Rev. J. C. Egbert, at the First Presbyterian Church, West Hoboken, CHARLES E. SPIER, of Toronto, C. W., to CONSTANCE, daughter of J. Graff, of West Hoboken, N. J.

Died.

BRADEY.—On Friday, July 7, BRIDGET BRADEY, aged 50 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 258 East Eighteenth street. The friends of the family and those of her sons—Patrick and Charles Bradey—are respectfully invited to attend.

BLAIR.—On Friday morning, July 7, at Jamaica, Long Island, ANNIE, wife of Wm. H. Blair and daughter of the late Geo. Fayed, of Philadelphia.

BURN.—At two o'clock A. M., on Friday, June 7, THOMAS BURN, aged 22 years, a member of company A, Eighty-eighth New York State Volunteers, Irish Brigade.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 136 East Thirty-eighth street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN girls want situations to do general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 17 Stanton st., near the Bowery.

ANY LADY TRAVELLING AND DESIROUS OF OBtaining the services of a person used to travel, for children or otherwise, can do so by applying for C. Boyde, at C. W. Willis's, Kent av., cor. Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, is willing to make herself generally useful, no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 178 East 12th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS LOST her baby wants a situation as wet nurse. Can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 47th st. and 4th av.

A YOUNG RESPECTABLE GIRL WOULD LIKE A situation as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call on or address T. McCabe, 180 avenue C.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as wet nurse, has a baby six weeks old. Call at 110 West 124th st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, as chambermaid or waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at 196 East 25th st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

TO SPANISH FAMILIES.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN (Catholic) wishes a situation as nurse; has had great experience with children. Address L., 116 Prince st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED WIDOW WOMAN, lately from England, a situation to take care of children, or do chamberwork and plain sewing; willing to assist in any light work; the country preferred. References given. Call at or address 303½ East 23d st., for two days.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER, BY A REspectable young man, lately arrived from the old country, well up in the business. Address R. L., Herald office.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD several years' experience in the book trade desires an engagement with a publisher, in travel or otherwise, or would join a capitalist in starting business. Address Publisher, Herald office.

TO WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.—WANTED, BY A GENtleman of 15 years' experience, a responsible position in the above business, being fully competent to take the entire management of the manufacturing or any other department. References undoubted. Address Clothier, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, a situation in a wholesale business where the applicant would have a chance to rise, speaks the English and German languages, and can procure the best of city reference. Not particular as to going in the country. Address Jacob Friedman, 62 Norfolk st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober and capable man; has been with his present employer five years, and only leaves on account of his going to Europe. Refers to his present employer. Inquire for John Collins, 332 West 38th st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE MAN, (GERman), a situation as porter or otherwise, can read and write English; is not afraid to work, has been in one for a number of years. Call on or address T. Weber, 262 First st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO CAN ADVANCE $250, a situation in some business where his services are required, can read, write, stand alone, and is not afraid to work. Address for two days, F., box 170 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELLING SALESman, by a gentleman who has had several years' experience in that capacity. Address L. L., Herald office.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT LAD TO GO ON ERrands; one who lives with his parents preferred. Apply to John Williams, No. 3 Bowling Green.

YOUNG MEN, AND ALL DESIRING EMPLOYMENT, come to the Excelsior Agency, and obtain situations. A few farm hands wanted. 212 Broadway, room 13.

$500.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE MAN, HAVING $500 to act as treasurer in a very profitable business. Apply to R. F. Young, 14 Nassau st., up stairs.

THE TRADES.

A BOY, 17 YEARS OLD, WISHES TO LEARN A trade. Can give good recommendations. Prefers to board with his employer. No objection to go in the country. Call for two days at 213 Madison av.

A CAKE BAKER WANTED—AT L. CANTELE'S, 170 9th av., one door from 23d st.

BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE ENGRAVING OF brass letters, &c., in relief; one who can use a file preferred. Apply at John Feely's, 13 North William st.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD TO LEARN the sail making business. Apply at sail loft 85 South st.

CARPENTERS WANTED—APPLY THIS MORNING corner 11th st. and 2d av. Wages $3 per day.

COMPOSITOR.—A JOB HAND WHO UNDERSTANDS his business can have steady employment, at Samuel Crump's, 77 Fulton st.

DYER WANTED—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands coloring jute yarns. To a good workman fair wages will be given. Apply at 171 Water st., N. Y.

GOOD LETTER ENGRAVERS WANTED.—APPLY AT the office of the American Bank Note Company, 70 Merchants' Exchange (Custom House), Wall st.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

MILITARY.

[illegible]

NEWSPAPERS.

[illegible]

FINE ARTS.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

LOAN OFFICES.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

[illegible]

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

COAL, WOOD, &C.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS PAPER WOULD, at the earliest possible moment, call the attention of the reader to the following:

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING RATES.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world. If used, will be liberally paid for. Prior notice of intended correspondence will generally save much unnecessary expense.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXX.....No. 191

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Jane Eyre.

ATLANTIC THEATRE, Brooklyn—The Ghost, or Woman in White.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Fanny Fern—The Hut—Ici Comment—Jacques Strop.

BIRCH'S GARDEN, Bowery—Pantomime.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway—Mary Tudor—Jacques Strop.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—Queen Twin.

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE, Bowery—Live Republic—Ici Comment—Jacques Strop—Pantomime—Ballet—Gymnastic Performances.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway—Two Queen Victorias—Lilliputian Opera Troupe—Living Whales—Lilliputian Horses—Open day and evening.

FRANCIS'S, Broadway, Saratoga Hall, 23 42nd, Minstrelsy—Ethiopian Concert—Dancing—Burlesque.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Concert—Dancing—Burlesque—Farce.

HELLMAN HALL, 585 Broadway—1st Tuesday Mr. Shaw—Second Tuesday Mr. Bergen—Third Tuesday Mr. Hellman.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, 561 Broadway—Fashionable Amusements—Performances afternoon and evening.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 52 Broadway—Open day and evening.

New York, Saturday, July 8, 1865.

NOTICE TO OUR PEOPLE.

Our city subscribers will confer a favor by reporting any of our city carriers who overcharge for the Herald. Country subscribers who do not find their papers regularly served in their daily subscriptions, whenever possible, by their local dealers. It is the same price of unsatisfactory service by mail.

Advertisers are requested to send in their advertisements at such a time as will insure their insertion.

THE EXECUTION.

In accordance with the finding and sentence of the military commission which tried them, and the approval of its findings by President Johnson, Clerk E. Powell, George A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt were yesterday hanged by the neck until dead, in the yard of the penitentiary in Washington. Before the drama of our sad time which in its aftermath, for the present, has been so terrible and bloody was consummated and the attempt was made to assassinate Vice President Johnson, General Grant, Secretary Seward and other members of the administration, during the forenoon a solemn service was performed in the chapel of the penitentiary, at which the spiritual advisers of the condemned criminals officiated. Shortly after twelve o'clock the prisoners were brought from their cells in the chapel, and the solemn ceremonies of the occasion were commenced. Payne, Atzerodt and Mrs. Surratt were pinioned and placed in a row, facing the altar, with their backs to the audience. Rev. Mr. Gurley, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, then read the usual burial service of the Episcopal Church, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Walter, of the Church of the Epiphany, who delivered a brief address, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Jessup, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, who offered up a prayer. The prisoners were then conducted to the scaffold, and were seen to ascend the platform.

The disposition by the criminally implicated inmates on the platform was in the following order:—The government's principal witness, David E. Herold, stood on the north side of the platform, next to the wall of the prison, and was followed by Atzerodt, Payne and Mrs. Surratt, who stood next to the south wall. Mrs. Surratt was placed between the two men who had plotted and executed the murder of the President, and who had sought the life of the Secretary of State, and who had been convicted of the crime of conspiring with them to commit the same crime. Herold was placed next to the witness who had given the testimony which had secured the conviction of the principals in the conspiracy, and who had been present with the prisoners.

The arms of Herold, Atzerodt, Payne and Mrs. Surratt were then pinioned, behind, with new four inch hempen manufacture, and the legs of Herold, Atzerodt and Payne, in the same manner. The white hoods were then drawn over the heads of the four, and the ropes were adjusted around their necks. The knots were then drawn tight in front of the drawn hoods, and then, at the Colonel's command, the drop fell, and the bodies of Herold, Atzerodt, Payne and Mrs. Surratt were suspended in the air. The fall was about six feet.

The following are the names of the officers who were present at the execution:—Major General Hancock, Brevet Major General Hartranft, Brevet Brigadier General Foster, Brevet Brigadier General Ekin, Brevet Brigadier General Porter, Brevet Brigadier General Dana, Brevet Brigadier General Bingham, Brevet Brigadier General Burnett, Brevet Brigadier General Wilson, Brevet Brigadier General Hoffman, Brevet Brigadier General Ingraham, Brevet Brigadier General Bell, Brevet Brigadier General Gibbon, Brevet Brigadier General Bowman, Brevet Brigadier General Hardin, Brevet Brigadier General Howe, Brevet Brigadier General Ruger

EXECUTION.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

rebel service. He was about thirty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, dark hair and eyes, and an intelligent countenance. Next to Booth he was doubtless the best educated of the conspirators.

Sketch of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd.

Dr Mudd's connection with the conspiracy was of such a character as to clearly prove him to have been, like Mrs. Surratt, a willing and eager associate and tool of the master spirit of the affair. His frequent interviews with Booth and John Surratt at Washington, and his assistance in making good the escape of Booth and Harold across the Potomac, have been proven and made familiar to the public by the late trial. It will be remembered that Mudd dressed Booth's leg, and that three days after the boot which he has removed from the leg of the assassin was found in his possession, and implicated him in the assassination. He has been sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor. He is described as being five feet ten inches in height, slender in form, hair red or sandy, and of thin growth; pale, oval, intelligent face, blue eyes, high forehead, rather prominent nose, thin lips, and a red tuft of hair upon his chin.

Sketch of Michael O'Laughlin.

Michael O'Laughlin, to whom was assigned the duty of killing General Grant, but who failed to accomplish the task allotted to him, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. He is the individual who was found lurking near Secretary Stanton's House on the night of April 13, evidently endeavoring to identify General Grant. He also aided Booth in his escape. He is described as being five feet five inches high, pale face, black hair of heavy growth, and weighing about one hundred and thirty pounds.

Sketch of Edward Spengler.

Edward Spangler, the stage carpenter of the theatre in which the assassination was committed, appears from the evidence in the trial to have entered into the plot only a few hours before its consummation, and his participation extended no further than the opening of the stage door to admit of Booth's escape. The wayward course of young Spangler is well known in Washington, and his history from boyhood onward might easily be extended; but as it would involve incidents in the lives of his sorrowing relatives which would prove of no interest to the public, we prefer to let the veil of charitable reticence drop around his earlier years. He has been sentenced to six years' hard labor in the Albany (N. Y.) State Prison.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

Important Letter from Henry S. Foote— [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The Spanish Government Propose Delivering the Ram Stonewall to the United States.

Continued Improvement in the Health of the President.

WASHINGTON UNDER THE NEW REGIME

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1865.

THE RAM STONEWALL TO BE DELIVERED BY THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Department of State has been officially informed that the Spanish government propose issuing orders to the Captain General of Cuba to deliver to the United States government the insurgent ram Stonewall, now at Havana.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The health of the President continues to improve, and a Cabinet meeting was held to-day, for the first time in two weeks. He expects to be able to resume his receptions, to a limited extent, next week.

APPOINTMENT OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR ALABAMA.

The President has appointed John Hardy, Esq., late editor of the Selma (Ala.) Sentinel, United States Marshal for the Southern district of that State. Mr. Hardy is one of the faithful who adhered to the Union, and is now indicted in no less than five counties in Alabama by the late William L. Yancey, for denouncing his treason in attempting to precipitate the cotton States into revolution.

THE TRIAL OF MISS MARY HARRIS,

for the murder of Andrew J. Burroughs, clerk in the Treasury Department, on the 30th of last January, after several postponements, commenced before the District Supreme Court to-day. The evidence so far has disclosed no new facts in the case. The prisoner's counsel to-day developed their line of defence, which will be temporary insanity, arising from jealousy at Burroughs' marriage with another lady.

RETURN OF GENERAL POPE TO HIS COMMAND.

General Pope, having completed his arrangements in reference to Indian affairs in the Northwest, left to-day for St. Louis, on his way to resume his command.

THE WALKER RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION.

The General Land Office has received from the Indian Bureau a map of the Walker river Indian reservation, surveyed by Eugene Monroe, under orders to Agent Lockhart. The reservation is surrounded by high mountains, embracing Walker lake, twenty-three miles long, by an average width of four miles, the lake being in the southern part of the reserve. The area of the reserve, including the lake, is three hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six acres. The Walker river disembogues into the Walker lake in the neighborhood of the intersection of the thirty eighth degree of north latitude with the one hundred and nineteenth longitude, west of Greenwich, the lake having no outlet. The premises were set apart for Indian purposes as early as 1859, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but its boundary had never been actually surveyed until December last.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

By returns received at the General Land Office for the month ending June 30, 1865, from the local office at Minneapolis, Minnesota, there were taken for actual settlement, under the Homestead act, 4,748 acres, of public land located by military warrants and scrip, 1,097 acres; and sold for cash, 1,124 acres, amounting to $2,307. Notice of intention to claim 3,200 acres under the Preemption laws were also filed at that office during the [illegible]

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other public official buildings are very fine. But even the White House is rather too plain, cramped and tawdry in its style of decoration for the taste of a great nation like ours. Houses in which leading statesmen, Cabinet ministers and foreign ambassadors reside surprise you by their common, shabby looks. Admiral Dahlgren, for instance, occupies a small two story, red brick house on Four-and-a-half street—mercy, what a name for a street!—with probably four or five rooms, that a New York mechanic would scarcely condescend to live in. Lord Lyons, until his return to England, resided in a dingy old gray brick barn on H street, the best he could get for rent; and Secretary Seward and the other members of the Cabinet, taking the best houses they can get at very high rents, are not able to live in a very good style as a well-to-do merchant in other cities. These houses are very comfortless and inconvenient, too—cold in winter and hot in summer—a dreary box the year round. And Washington talks of "style!"

CITY RAILROADS.

The establishment of street railways has been the greatest benefit that the introduction of Northern energy has done for Washington, notwithstanding Miss Sophronia Sucker's prattle and her regrets for the dingy, rickety old omnibuses of the period before the war. The paving of F street, from the Treasury to the Judiciary Square grounds, and the improvement of some of the other streets, is also deserving notice. This F street was so deep with mud on last inauguration day that the carriage of one of the foreign ministers went up to the hubs in the mire, and the poor man had to be carried out, in his gold-laced coat, upon the back of his servant. A fact—I saw it myself; and as an American felt ashamed of such a capital. What a pity it was ever removed from gay and brilliant New York—a city of which every one born in this country is justly proud.

In Washington almost every man you meet seems either to be in office, or to be in some way dependent upon the government for support. Office hunters also abound just at this time. Ex-generals, ex-colonels, ex-captains and ex-lieutenants, now that they have finished up the war and find their glorious occupation gone, look about them for civil offices. They ought to have them, too. Copperheads and those who coldly accepted the Union as a fact, desiring in their hearts at the same time the success of the rebels, should be started on their travels. The sefore of "old families" (people who probably know who their grandfather was, and are not ashamed of him) have been in office long enough.

THE DISTINCTION IN SOCIETY.

One good feature of Washington society is, that a man is regarded here more for his position than his wealth. A merely rich man, of course, has his influence, but then they do not ask "How much is he worth?" but "What is his position?" An agreeable change to many who preferred this more cultivated style of social distinction. The vague talk you hear often of distinguished families who "does not meet in the mixed political circles" is all mere bosh. The legation set, composed of dull and often extremely ignorant foreigners, keeps very much to itself, as its English is usually incomprehensible. They are strong on French, though. Many of the young attachés are clumsy, awkward and green looking, who are sent over from England and the Continent to wear out their old clothes and turn up their noses at a country of which they are most amazingly ignorant. They afford very good sport to the more independent class of young Washingtonians.

In the winter, belief hops are the great "institution" of the metropolis. They are usually managed by a select committee of ladies, who issue the invitations and see that no improper people are admitted. At these parties you may see Senators Chandler, Wilkinson and others hopping around in the mazes of the lancers or quadrilles, and distinguished generals and their rather ordinary looking wives dancing vis-à-vis to some grave judge or venerable M. C., and seeming to enjoy themselves as much as the younger bloods, with silky soft mustaches and heads of the same quality. Mrs. Senator Sprague, by her grace, tact and beauty, joined with profuse wealth and great good taste, may be considered in some respects the leader of the best Washington society. But there are many other ladies who aspire to this distinction, either by reason of beauty, wealth or the position of their husbands. Mrs. S. A. Douglas has again entered society, and lends an additional charm to it, which she has withheld too long, out of respect to the dead statesman whose name she bears. Mrs. Lincoln when she first came to Washington was a favorite subject of ridicule among the fair resident secessionists and weak Unionists. All kinds of the most absurd reports and anecdotes, which never got into the newspapers, were circulated about her and believed by those who did not know or had never seen her. Yet she lived them all down. In truth Mrs. Lincoln dressed as tastefully and presided with as much grace and elegance at the White House as any lady they have had there for some years past. She had not had the advantages of Miss Lane, it is true—the schooling of foreign manners one learns in court circles—but yet she filled the place very well. Strangers frequently have pointed out to them one on the street, with the remark, "Do you see that man? Why, if he should die, the government, sir, could not well fill his place again." "Ah! truly!" "Yes, indeed. The duties of his place are so complicated that it will be next to impossible to find any one fit to take his office if he should die." "How astonishing!" you say, and look curious. Don't you believe such gammon. To hear the Washington people talk you might suppose that all the [illegible]

[illegible]

DRY GOODS EXCHANGE.

Association of Dry Goods Merchants—The Rooms Opened in Park Place—Dealers in all the Principal Cities in the Union Enrolled Among Its Members—Its Objects and the Facilities Offered to the Trade, &c.

The public has been for a long time familiar with the workings of the Corn Exchange, the Produce Exchange, Stock Exchange, Real Estate Exchange, Petroleum Exchange, and other organizations of that nature, for the benefit of those engaged in the particular branches of business in our city. We are now able to add to this list an organization under the title of the New York Dry Goods Exchange. Our leading dry goods merchants have for a long time felt the necessity of an organization of this kind, but none existed until within the last month. A commencement has at last been made, and over one hundred of our leading merchants have recorded their names and paid the necessary fees to enable them to participate in its benefits. A regular fee has been paid for membership, and at a rate which is moderate for the facilities obtained.

Spacious rooms have been provided for their accommodation on the second floor of 49 and 51 Park place, and fitted up in good style. The room is fifty feet by one hundred. The walls at each end are decorated with portraits or engravings of the leading generals and naval heroes of the war, including Generals Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, also Admiral Farragut and President Lincoln. A number of tables, about three feet wide and ten feet long, are placed through the centre of the room for the accommodation of those who bring samples of their goods. A telegraph office has been opened in the rooms—thus affording direct communication with all the principal cities in the Northern States, which will be extended to the Southern States as soon as business there revives and renders it necessary. There is also a bulletin board, on which is recorded the price of gold at the Gold Room every fifteen minutes during the day, and a summary of other important news, including the prices of such staples as cotton, wool, &c. It thus meets the wants of the dry goods dealers, including the importers and the wholesale merchants.

It differs in its organization from other exchanges in the fact that it embraces in its membership not only the merchants in this city, but of all other large cities, as well as insurance companies, transportation, steamship and express companies—one of its objects being to furnish a rendezvous for merchants doing business in Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities, and those meet the New York merchants with their samples, select their goods and transact their business, including insurance and arrangements for transportation, without delay of time and trouble in passing around from store to store. Every facility necessary for the accommodation of the out of town merchants who become members has been provided at the rooms. The gold bulletin enables those merchants who base their operations in purchasing and selling upon the price of gold to conduct their transactions as well as if they were in the Gold Room.

This exchange was only started about the middle of June, but, judging from the names on the subscription books, its success is fully established. Among the names of the members are over one hundred merchants of this city, including many of the oldest and most prosperous houses, whose names figure among the hundreds of thousands in our internal revenue income lists, and are as familiar to the mercantile community of the nation as household words. There are also the names of leading merchants of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Detroit. Since its rules do not exclude foreign houses, it is to be presumed that agents of foreign houses will avail themselves of its benefits and become members, thus furnishing in time a great dry goods centre, where facts may be gathered as to the amounts of stock of different qualities of goods in the market, as well as numerous other facts and data of great value to the dry goods merchants, to say nothing of the facility offered for the [illegible]

[illegible]

HAYTI.

PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION.

President Geffrard in Command of the Government Forces.

THE REBEL LEADER.

&c., &c., &c.

In addition to the interesting advices received by the Manhattan yesterday, we have late news from Hayti, brought by the same steamer and detailed in the letter of our Havana correspondent below.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, July 2, 1865.

Just a few lines by the Manhattan, which leaves to-morrow morning, and perhaps a line or two to-morrow if I hear anything before the mail closes.

We have papers from Santiago de Cuba to the 25th ult. which tell us something, and that very vaguely, about affairs in Hayti, where, we are informed, the revolution progresses and the government troops had suffered some reverses. Geffrard is at the head of these latter. In the rebel army there are said to be many Dominicans, who have taken up arms against Geffrard in consequence of his non-intervention policy in the war with Spain. No details are given of the capture of Gonaives by the government forces after a desperate fight, which compelled the rebels to abandon the place.

There is said [illegible] presented himself at Jacmel an old man professing witchcraft, and pretending to have the power of enriching folks at will. On being asked if those he wished to favor should do anything, he said it was necessary they should drink human blood from a freshly slain victim. There is nothing too absurd for some people, and the story goes that some individuals, believing in the crazy sayings of this wretched old man, actually killed a poor fellow and drank his blood. This is more of the devil worship and cannibalism which Geffrard punished so signally last summer. The police have arrested the murderers in this last instance, it is said, but have failed to find the wizard. The probability is they are afraid to arrest him, lest he might do them some grievous harm.

Jacmel is said to be strongly in favor of Geffrard, and all the male citizens are under arms, uniformed and organized in defence of the government.

The head of the revolution or rebellion is described as a very fine looking, handsome man, precise color not mentioned, and a great favorite among the ladies. They say his success in stirring up this fuss is due to his influence with the fair sex, who have in consequence sent all their male relatives to the field to follow the fortunes of the Haytian Adonis.

At Santiago the arrival of the last fleet of transports from St. Domingo, with the last soldier and the last of Spanish authority on that island, was hourly looked for. The Spaniards, rather than the Dominicans, ought to chaunt a Te Deum in one grand national chorus.

Among other items in the Santiago papers I find mentioned the death of Mr Thomas Brooks, one of the oldest and wealthiest merchants in the island. Through his extensive business he had a large acquaintance in the United States as well as in England, of which country he was a native, and in both his loss will be mourned by those who knew him and esteemed him for his probity and uprightness.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5, 1865.

Except the heat of the weather, which has greatly increased and promises to go on fearfully increasing, everything has subsided into the dull and monotonous routine of every day life. Fourth of July has left but little to talk over, except the very fine success of the display of fireworks last evening, and the inhospitable treatment rendered to a party of negro excursionists at Smithfield and other difficulties growing of it.

THE AFFAIR AT SMITHFIELD.

The excursion party to Smithfield comprised about [illegible]

[illegible]

THE NAVY.

ACTING MASTER WILLIAM BARRYMORE IN COMMAND OF THE NAUBUC.

It was stated in the HERALD of the 2d inst., that during the experimenting of torpedoes the Naubuc ironclad was commanded by Acting Master Gilbert Dayton, and the thanks of the visitors returned the captain for his hospitality. Master Dayton requests us to state that the Naubuc was commanded at the time by Acting Master William Barrymore, he having relieved Captain Dayton some time ago, and that thanks are due to Captain Barrymore by those who partook of the good things.

A Released Prisoner to His Friends.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

On the 8th day of February last I was arrested by Colonel L. C. Baker, charged with uttering false and fraudulent enlistment papers, and conveyed to the Old Capitol Prison, in Washington. Various statements, severely reflecting upon me, were then and have since been made in the public prints. During my imprisonment I have remained silent. Now that I am released from the military jurisdiction and returned to my home, justice to my family, to my friends, and to myself requires me to say that I see none out of the charges preferred against me, [illegible] them has been sustained, that I never sold a false enlistment paper in my life, that I have been for a long series of years an honest and respected citizen of Brooklyn, and that I claim the restoration of the good opinion of my fellow citizens.

JOHN FAY.

Munificent Endowment of a Pennsylvania College.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1865.

The Bulletin announces the donation of an endowment of half a million dollars by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., for the establishment of a college at Bethlehem, together with fifty-seven acres of land.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest Newspaper and Best Family Literary Journal in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD for the present week is now ready. It contains a full and minutely detailed narrative of the Scenes and Incidents of the Flight of Jeff Davis from Richmond, down to the night previous to his capture, written by one of his staff officers who accompanied the rebel chiefs the whole distance, an interesting account of the Celebration of the Eighty-ninth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States in this city; an account of the Reception of Flags of the New York Volunteer regiments at Albany; a report of the Celebration on the great battle field of Gettysburg, with the Oration of General Howard and Miles O'Reilly's Poem of the Day and Place, News from Washington, Appointment of a Provisional Governor for South Carolina; Interesting reports of affairs in the late Rebellious Districts; late news from Europe, Mexico, Cuba, Central America, &c.; Editorials on leading events of the day, Poetry, a very interesting original story, written expressly for the WEEKLY HERALD, entitled "Opposite Sides, a Story of the War in the Shenandoah Valley," the thrilling story of "A Dreadful Night," Facetiæ, Literary, Artistic and Scientific News, Musical and Theatrical Review for the week, Religious Items; Sporting Intelligence, interesting reading for Farmers and Gardeners, valuable Reviews of the Money, Commercial, Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets, and reports of all other interesting events of the past week.

A PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

will be given for the best original American story, making at least three hundred and fifty printed pages, usual novel size.

A PRIZE OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

will be given for the best satirical poem, of four hundred lines or more, on the follies of the day.

Both story and poem must be sent in before the 1st of October next.

TERMS.—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15. Single copies, Five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

The Sweetest Singer and the Sweetest Perfume of the day are Adelina Patti and PHALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS." Both are American. The fair singer enraptures everybody—the perfume is in demand everywhere.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT THE FRANKFORT HOUSE—ONE BLOCK EAST of the City Hall, corner of Frankfort and William streets, 250 Rooms, neatly furnished. One room to one person, 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. House open all night.

A DESIRABLE SUIT OF FOUR ROOMS (CORNER house), large and airy, also several single double and single Rooms to let, with Board, at 146 and 148 East Fourteenth street, corner Second avenue.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM—HANDSOMELY FURnished, to let, in a private family, with or without Board. References exchanged. Apply at 131 Bleecker street.

A SUIT OF PLEASANT ROOMS (OR SINGLY IF PREferred), well furnished, with Board. Apply at 61 West Seventeenth street, near Fifth avenue.

AN UNUSUALLY PLEASANT SUIT OF ROOMS, ALSO one single Rooms, with all improvements, to let, with first class Board, private table if desired. Location eligible, cool and unsurpassed for a summer residence. Nos. 22, 24 and 26 East Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue. Apply at No. 22.

A FEW ROOMS, WITH BOARD, MAY BE OBTAINED in a first class house having all the modern improvements and where there are but few boarders taken. Apply at 90 (new number 148) West Twenty sixth street.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—ALSO A hall bedroom, suitable for a gentleman. Inquire at 2?1 Sixth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, second floor.

AT NO. 33 CLINTON PLACE, FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, references exchanged.

AT 16 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues—elegant Rooms to let, with first class Board in French and German styles. Private table if desired.

AT 120 CHARLTON STREET—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated. Terms $5 and $6.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT 6? WEST TWELFTH street, near Fifth avenue, have two furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board. Servants and children not taken.

A LADY LIVING ALONE IN A HANDSOME BROWN stone house would rent to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife two entire rolls of elegantly furnished Rooms, with Board, private table if desired, with gas and bath. Apply at 54 West Thirty-first street.

A SECOND FLOOR—OR ANY PART OF IT TO LET with or without board, in a private family, on moderate terms. Apply at 90 East Nineteenth street. References required.

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with the best of Board, with cool Rooms, in a pleasant location, and three minutes' walk from depot, at Plainfield, N. J. For particulars address Mrs. West, Main street, opposite Depot, Plainfield, or call on W. G. H. RANDOLPH, 325 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen can find first class Board in a private family, one hour's ride from city in New Jersey. Address G. G., box 321 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARENTS DESIROUS OF BOARD and kind, motherly care for a child, near the city, in a healthy and unexceptionable location, will address Mrs. L. Bertram B., Dolan Hill, N. J. Reference.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, FOUR MILES from the depot; location healthy, good sized, pleasant rooms, and good board. Address Box 138 Post office, Danbury, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD—A BEAUTIFUL SUIT OF ROOMS can be had by applying immediately to Mrs. J. R. DAVIS, Cornwall, Orange county, N. Y. Refers to Dodges, Harvey & Co., 340 Broadway, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER, BY a family consisting of a gentleman, wife, four children and servant, away from salt air, Hudson river or Northern New Jersey preferred, terms must be moderate. Address J. H. T., box 122 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY AND three daughters, young ladies, in a house with other boarders, not over a mile from the depot and two hours from the city; mountain air preferred, near the water. Address, with full particulars, A. W., Brooklyn Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM THE 15TH OF July within one hour's distance from the city, for a gentleman and wife, nurse and child, also stabling accommodations. Address, with full particulars of location and terms, H. W., Union square Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM HOUSE, within thirty miles of this city, where a family can have the comforts of a home until the 1st of September. A liberal price will be paid for such by a first class family. Address box 1,?31 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN HOUR and a half of New York, for two or three adults. Address, with full particulars, H. H., box 106 Post office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, within three or four miles of Peekskill, N. Y. Also accommodations for a horse and buggy. Address E. C. R., Herald office, stating location, terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY—WITHIN one hour's ride of the city, for a party of five (two gentlemen, their wives and child) [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIPS.

[illegible]

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY, &C.

[illegible]

THE LECTURE SEASON.

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

[illegible]

HOTELS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR

$300,000

CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Saturday, the 8th day of July, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, authorized by chapter 95 of the laws of 1865, an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed February 10, 1865, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 2, 1865.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed June 1, 1898.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the city the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, June 23, 1865.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW YORK, June 30, 1865.—This Bank having, by authority of the laws of the State of New York and of the United States, organized as a National Bank, its business on and after the 1st of July, 1865, will be conducted under the title of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, in the city of New York. Correspondents and depositors will please note this, and make their checks and endorsements accordingly.

EDWARD HAIGHT, President.

George Ellis, Cashier.

BROOKLYN, JULY 7, 1865.—THE WILLIAMSBURGH City Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent free of tax, payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, NEW YORK, July 8, 1865.—Oil Creek Petroleum Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau street.—Dividend No. 8.—At a meeting of the trustees of this company, held this day, a dividend of three per cent on the par value ($20) of the stock was made, payable July 20. Transfer books close 15th inst. and open 21st.

A. M. WOOD, President.

W. H. Brakinen, Secretary pro tem.

COPY OF QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BOWERY [illegible]

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLAN J. KEELER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—SUPERB Household Furniture, property family leaving city.
AUCTION SALE
$20,000 WORTH OF
FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT
PUBLIC AUCTION.
ROSEWOOD SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOFORTE,
DRAWING ROOM SUITS,
OIL PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS,
BRONZE CHANDELIERS, VELVET CARPETS,
ARTISTIC BRONZE STATUARY,
CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
CHINA, GLASS AND SILVERWARE.
On this day (SATURDAY),
at the elegant residence 60 West Sixteenth street,
between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
SALE COMMENCING AT 11 O'CLOCK.
DRAWING ROOM.

Magnificent suite Furniture, covered in crimson and gold, and green and gold brocatel of the richest description—viz.: Tete-a-Tete Sofas, Arm, Oval Back and Reception Chairs, richly carved Centre Tables, marble tops, rosewood Etageres, lined with satinwood, plate glass Mirrors and brocatel marble top Secretaire Bookcase, lady's Work Table, Encoignures, bois de rose and marqueterie Cabinets, Sevres China Vases, elegant sets Velvet Carpets, Bronze and Ormolu Chandeliers, Console and Card Tables, Easy Chairs, Ottomans, rich gilt Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Cornices to match, superb Lace Curtains, French Shades.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
superbly carved legs and case, made to order, city maker; rosewood Canterbury, Stool, Cover, Music Books.

OIL PAINTINGS AND BRONZES.

Two superb Paintings; scenes on the Rhine, by Lenier; Holy Family, a copy from the celebrated painting in the Louvre Gallery, Paris, Fruit Piece, original by Hontin, Winter Scene on the Neva, St. Petersburg, by Northcote; French line Engravings, Bronze Statuary, Hamlet, Mazeppa, Shakspere, Diana, Flower Boy and Girl, Bronze Clock.

DINING ROOM.

Herts's patent Extension Dining Table, Buffet, Arm Chairs, Sofas, elegant sets crystal and ruby Glassware, richly decorated China Dinner Set, Tea Set to match, silver Casters, Tureens, Coffee Urn, Dinner and Tea Service, Salvers, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Table Linen, Sheffield Table Cutlery.

CHAMBERS.

Rosewood and walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, Armoire a Glace en suite, style of Louis XIV.; Hair and Spring Mattresses, Blankets, Sheets.
Basement and Kitchen Furniture.
N. B.—The auctioneer invites particular attention of parties commencing housekeeping to this sale, the catalogue comprising the largest, richest assortment of Household Furniture offered at auction this season.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY sale of over $15,000 worth of
Magnificent second hand HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE;
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
RICH PARLOR FURNITURE,
VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, VASES, &c.
H. ROTH, Auctioneer, will sell this (Saturday) morning, July 8, at 11 o'clock precisely, the property of a private family, at the private residence 116 Clinton place (West Eighth street), between Fifth and Sixth avenues, consisting of
PARLOR AND DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE.
Three beautiful solid rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, covered in French satin, brocatel and reps, Turkish Easy Chairs and Lounges to match, rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Etageres, Corner and Bookstands, twenty one day Bronze Clock, rich China and Parian Vases, Parlor Ornaments, elegant Brocatel and Lace Curtains, a fine collection of Oil Paintings, Engravings, large Mirrors and Chandeliers.
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, STOOL AND COVER, COST $650,
an elegant instrument, with round corners, beautifully carved legs and case, with all modern improvements, overstrung bass, full iron plate, French action, full seven octave, rosewood and mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Mirrors, Clock, Table, Bed Lounges, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Beds, Blankets, Tea Tables, Extension Table, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. Sale positive. Deposit required.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT and costly Furniture, this day (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the residence 28 Waverley place, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, comprising a large variety of Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, elegant rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, covered in the richest description; Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, but little used. Also one
ELEGANTLY CARVED PIANOFORTE,
with four round corners, full seven octave, containing all the modern improvements; cost $800, Stool and Cover, costly Oil Paintings, Mirrors, Lace Window Curtains, marble top Centre Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, pure curled Hair Mattresses, Easy Chairs, Sofa Beds, Extension Table, Silver Ware, Clocks, Cutlery, Crockery, Mantel Ornaments, &c. This sale is peremptory—one seldom met with in regard to extent and variety. CHARLES YOUNG, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE ENgine house, Twenty second street, between First and Second avenues, on Saturday evening July 8, at 6½ o'clock, all the Bedsteads and Bedding belonging to the company.

AUCTION SALE OF CROCKERY, &C.—WATT JONES & CO. will sell at auction, on Tuesday, July 11, at 10 A. M., at their store, 229 Pearl street, up stairs, a large assortment of White Granite and C. C. Ware, Rock and Yellow Ware, in open lots suitable for city and country dealers. Sale positive for cash. Sale every Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

B. WEAVER, JR., AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON Monday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Thirty first street and Second avenue, two splendid Counters and Store Fixtures, Scales, Weights, Measures, &c., also Beer Fixtures, one young Horse and Grocery Wagon, Harness, &c.

D. KURNE, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, AT 11 [illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENStown.—The Inman line, sailing semi weekly, carrying the United States mails.
CITY OF BOSTON .... Saturday, July 8
KANGAROO .... Wednesday, July 12
EDINBURG .... Saturday, July 15
CITY OF LIMERICK .... Wednesday, July 19
—and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
Do. to London	95	Do. to London	34
Do. to Paris	105	Do. to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL;
VIRGINIA, JULY 8.
From pier 41 North river.
Cabin, $90; steerage, $30, payable in currency.
For passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH iron steamship ATALANTA, 2,000 tons, Captain Wm. H. Pinkham, will sail as above from pier No. 3, North river, on Tuesday, July 18, to be followed by the steamship BELLONA. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, 65 Broadway. For freight apply at 54 South street. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM QUEBEC FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT LONdonderry. The Royal Mail Steamships
DAMASCUS .... July 8.
MORAVIAN .... July 15.
Rates of passage, including through tickets from New York to Quebec—cabin $85 and $90; steerage, $30, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency. Drafts issued, payable in Great Britain and Ireland, at lowest rates. Apply to
ELEAZER JONES & CO., Agents, 23 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.—STEAM TO GLASGOW,
LIVERPOOL AND THE IRISH PORTS.
BRITANNIA, Saturday, July 15,
at 2 P. M., from pier No. 2, North river.
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30 in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP AMERICA, Captain H. Wessels, commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from the Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, on
SATURDAY, JULY 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
[illegible]

THE TURF.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

RESTAURANTS.

[illegible]

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

[illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

MILLINERY.

[illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

EXPRESSES.

[illegible]

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN.

Account of Her First Trip to Vera Cruz.

CONDITION OF THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

The Status of Maximilian, Damages and Losses to be Added to the French Government.

MOVEMENTS OF THE RETREAT AND EXPRESS

THE FETE DIEU AT PUEBLA.

Travel Between Vera Cruz and the Capital.

NEWS FROM THE RIO GRANDE, &c., &c., &c.

The new steamship Manhattan, Captain Turner, reached this port yesterday, from Vera Cruz, via the Sisal, Havana and Key West.

The only important news from Mexico is that the Emperor vacillated having a decree about the end of June or first of July, making Matias, Romero and Corwin up to the French, as security for the war fine of Puebla. Maximilian was to receive $1,000,000 per month for having occupied that place as a license.

In the absence of Mr. Austin, the purser of the Manhattan, we are indebted for the accompanying list of arrivals and departures, and for the following correspondence relative to the matter of interest regarding Mexican affairs.

OUR VERA CRUZ CORRESPONDENCE.

VERA CRUZ, June 27, 1865.

The American and Mexican steamer Manhattan—the pioneer vessel of a new line to be established at once between New York, Havana and the principal Mexican ports—arrived here this morning, and will remain in port for a few days, when she will proceed to Sisal, and thence to Havana early on the morning of the 4th, making her the first vessel to run the route in a little over five days. According to the regulations of the company, hereafter the steamers will leave here on the 4th and 19th of every month, alternately, however, any early occasion twelve hours notice will be given of the departure.

The Manhattan left yesterday at 4 P. M. Havana, making the run in the same port in the short space of three days. The Manhattan is commanded by Captain Manuel Turner, one of the most skilful seamen and pilots and ground sailors in the line of steamers now plying between us and Havana. The company announces that all the steamers of the line will be commanded by men of equally known reputation for skill and courtesy.

The Manhattan is a splendid vessel, built in the Clyde Ironsides, for many years engaged in the Glasgow and Liverpool trade, and recently purchased by the present company. Her model is a perfect one for speed, and her accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed by any steamer in the trade.

The former is between Vera Cruz and Havana, and the latter between Havana and Key West.

The Manhattan will leave Havana on the 4th of July, and will be followed by the new steamer Roanoke, of nearly 2,000 tons burden, which will leave New York on the 15th inst., and will be followed by the new steamer Virginia, of 2,000 tons burden, which will leave New York on the 1st of August, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Vera Cruz on the 19th inst., and on the 4th of August, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Sisal on the 20th inst., and on the 5th of August, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Havana on the 4th of July, and on the 19th of July, and so on every fortnight.

The Roanoke will leave New York on the 15th inst., and on the 1st of August, and so on every fortnight.

The Virginia will leave New York on the 1st of August, and on the 15th of August, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Havana on the 4th of August, and on the 19th of August, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Vera Cruz on the 19th of August, and on the 4th of September, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Sisal on the 20th of August, and on the 5th of September, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Havana on the 4th of September, and on the 19th of September, and so on every fortnight.

The Roanoke will leave New York on the 15th of August, and on the 1st of September, and so on every fortnight.

The Virginia will leave New York on the 1st of September, and on the 15th of September, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Vera Cruz on the 19th of September, and on the 4th of October, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Sisal on the 20th of September, and on the 5th of October, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Havana on the 4th of October, and on the 19th of October, and so on every fortnight.

The Roanoke will leave New York on the 15th of September, and on the 1st of October, and so on every fortnight.

The Virginia will leave New York on the 1st of October, and on the 15th of October, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Vera Cruz on the 19th of October, and on the 4th of November, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Sisal on the 20th of October, and on the 5th of November, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Havana on the 4th of November, and on the 19th of November, and so on every fortnight.

The Roanoke will leave New York on the 15th of October, and on the 1st of November, and so on every fortnight.

The Virginia will leave New York on the 1st of November, and on the 15th of November, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Vera Cruz on the 19th of November, and on the 4th of December, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Sisal on the 20th of November, and on the 5th of December, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Havana on the 4th of December, and on the 19th of December, and so on every fortnight.

The Roanoke will leave New York on the 15th of November, and on the 1st of December, and so on every fortnight.

The Virginia will leave New York on the 1st of December, and on the 15th of December, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Vera Cruz on the 19th of December, and on the 4th of January, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Sisal on the 20th of December, and on the 5th of January, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Havana on the 4th of January, and on the 19th of January, and so on every fortnight.

The Roanoke will leave New York on the 15th of December, and on the 1st of January, and so on every fortnight.

The Virginia will leave New York on the 1st of January, and on the 15th of January, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Vera Cruz on the 19th of January, and on the 4th of February, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Sisal on the 20th of January, and on the 5th of February, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Havana on the 4th of February, and on the 19th of February, and so on every fortnight.

The Roanoke will leave New York on the 15th of January, and on the 1st of February, and so on every fortnight.

The Virginia will leave New York on the 1st of February, and on the 15th of February, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Vera Cruz on the 19th of February, and on the 4th of March, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Sisal on the 20th of February, and on the 5th of March, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Havana on the 4th of March, and on the 19th of March, and so on every fortnight.

The Roanoke will leave New York on the 15th of February, and on the 1st of March, and so on every fortnight.

The Virginia will leave New York on the 1st of March, and on the 15th of March, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Vera Cruz on the 19th of March, and on the 4th of April, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Sisal on the 20th of March, and on the 5th of April, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Havana on the 4th of April, and on the 19th of April, and so on every fortnight.

The Roanoke will leave New York on the 15th of March, and on the 1st of April, and so on every fortnight.

The Virginia will leave New York on the 1st of April, and on the 15th of April, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Vera Cruz on the 19th of April, and on the 4th of May, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Sisal on the 20th of April, and on the 5th of May, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Havana on the 4th of May, and on the 19th of May, and so on every fortnight.

The Roanoke will leave New York on the 15th of April, and on the 1st of May, and so on every fortnight.

The Virginia will leave New York on the 1st of May, and on the 15th of May, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Vera Cruz on the 19th of May, and on the 4th of June, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Sisal on the 20th of May, and on the 5th of June, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Havana on the 4th of June, and on the 19th of June, and so on every fortnight.

The Roanoke will leave New York on the 15th of May, and on the 1st of June, and so on every fortnight.

The Virginia will leave New York on the 1st of June, and on the 15th of June, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Vera Cruz on the 19th of June, and on the 4th of July, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Sisal on the 20th of June, and on the 5th of July, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Havana on the 4th of July, and on the 19th of July, and so on every fortnight.

The Roanoke will leave New York on the 15th of June, and on the 1st of July, and so on every fortnight.

The Virginia will leave New York on the 1st of July, and on the 15th of July, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Vera Cruz on the 19th of July, and on the 4th of August, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Sisal on the 20th of July, and on the 5th of August, and so on every fortnight.

The Manhattan will leave Havana on the 4th of August, and on the 19th of August, and so on every fortnight.

The Roanoke will leave New York on the 15th of July, and on the 1st of August, and so on every fortnight.

The Virginia will leave New York on the 1st of August, and on the 15